HOLIDAY HAT HOLDAY HAT
for 1816, the most fascinating and elegant dress Chapeau that
has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of
a gentleman into an American drawing moon on the drest of
January. Manufactured of the linest undertails, simpel symmetrically, and finished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant
example of how for the poetry of art may be introduced to the
fabrication of the simplest article of contained. As a VISITI'S
illar, if stands univaled in lightness, richness and DISTINGUE

fabrication of the simplest article of containe. As a visiting ILX, it stands mirrorated in lightness, richness and Districture appearance. The display of it also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royel Ermine, Marten, Mich, Chinelattia, &c., made up as Talmas, Mulls, Cleake, Victorines, Ginves mis Cuffs, in the newest French mode. Mink sets from #216 at probably the most hemistical as well as the chemical approach to the best quality of this fashionable for ever exhibites for sale in this country.

The attention of the public is also hivited to GSNIV's immense assenticent of

SOFT HATS,

choice as regards size and colors. In CHILDREN'S PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS.

considers we can an absolutely have later any Cars, only feet the season, an absolutely have likering vierrity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIX lactory are also perficularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.

All of the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve is

All of the above names

people approve is

Holling Giffs,
being at once ornamental and serviceable. In accordance with
the role to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers
every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first
cost, and has even reduced his present tarif of prices nor all
goods sold during the Holidays.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway.

Opposite Nt. Pani's.

Our citizens are unanimous in their commendation of the Holiday styles of HATS for gautienth was just introduced by KNOX. Those who would receive the smiles of the ladies, and at the same time have an inverte consciouence that they are dressed. "In style," should call at KNOX's only Salestrom, No. 212 Broadway, (north-east corner of Futton-st.), and obtain one of these crowning beauties.

A CARD .- Restrictions as to price will be re-A CARD.— RESIDENCE OF THE SEASON FROM OUR INTER CLOTHING, CONTAINING FULL ASSOCIATION OF OUR DESIGNATION OF THE CLOTHING, CONTAINING FULL ASSOCIATION OF OUR DESIGNATION OF THE SEASON O other way.

Nos. 253, 259, and 250 Breadway, corner Warren-st.

HATS! CAPS! FURS!-The Proprietor of the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st., calls attention to beautiful Fall Fashion for HATS, light, elegant and common The Ladies will find it especially advantageous to call an amine our stock of fine Funs.

J. W. KELLO

NOTA BENE-HOLIDAYS .- Tremendous Bargains at Evans's Clothing Warehouse, Noz. 66 and 68 Fultom-st.; for example, beautiful, pure white Sik Vests, worth #8 at #3; best Silk Velvet Vests at #5; handsome black Cloth Sur-out Overcosts, #12; black Cloth Shanghae Frock Costs, #3, &c.

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

THIRTMEN YEARS in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire.

These fales, secured by BEANAN'S LA BELLE LOCK, which is proof against powder and Burglers, for sale by

Straight A Marky. Burglers, for sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York,

GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN .- New-York, Oct. GREAT FIRE AT BROOKLYN.—New-107B, DOL.

18256.—Mesers. S. C. Herring & Co., No. 135 Waterest.,

Gentlement: We take pleasure in stating that the "Herring's
PATENT SAFE" which we purchased from you about a year
since, has been the means of preserving our hooks, papers, &c.,
from fite, at the destruction of our Flour-Mill in Brooklyn early
on the morning of the 11th inst.

The Sele was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and
when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely
uniquired. We cheerfully recommend your Safes to the public.

The subscribers are sole providence of Herring's PATENT

The subscribers are sole proprietors of Herrard's Patent Champing Fire and Burglar-Proof Safe and Hall's Patent Ent Powder-Proof Lock; both received Prize Medals at the World's Pair, London, 1851, and Corsial Palece, Now-York 1853.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137, 139 Water-st., New-York

ELECTROTYPING .- Batteries and other materials for Electrotyping will be furnished by the unde-upon ressonable terms. The only premium for a Galvan tery swarded by the late Fair of the American Istitute Gold Medal to L. L. SMITH, No. 5 Canal-st., 3

DOLLS-DOLLS-DOLLS.-The same display of them as was made at our "DOLL SHOW" last Summer, be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little for that they may make their selection at their own Frice; in energion with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, as for the amusement and instruction of Chuldren, at Roger CHEAP FANCY BAZAAR, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand

JEWELRY .- Superior French JEWELRY below cost.—Messrs. Marchand, Guillessor & Co. of No. 48 Broadway, having dissolved their copartnership, offer their large assorted stock of superior French Jewelley for sale at reduced prices, to close their business. Persons desiring rich Jewelley will do well to examine their stock before applying

GIFTS and Toys for the HOLIDAYS of endless variety, both for amasement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off one immense stock, preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Goutlemen's Dreams Cases, Porcelain and Chine Figures and Vasca, Reticules, Combs and Brashes, Perumery &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROULES'S FANCY BEZAAR, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grandest.

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.-Every variety of Rich and Fancy Articles, comprising Work-Boxes, Odor-Boxes, Jewel Caskets, Perfume Stands, Mouchair Boxes, Dressing Cases, Toilet Bottles, Bronze and Porcelain Figures, the constraint of Watches and Jeweiry, at OSEORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

VISITING CARDS FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY, the New and Elegant Fashion, the Shaded Old English Style, ca be had at EVERDELL'S. No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duness Parties leaving their Plates to-day can have their Cards i

LIMITS TAKEN OFF .- We will, for the balance of the season, sell from our yet large and superior STOCK of WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost. A rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before Drylin & Jassey, Me. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassan.

We have just received a splendid stock of Goods for Holiday presents, consisting of fine WATCHES, JEWELR SILVER and PLATED WARE; also FANCY GOODS, imported as of our own manufacture, which we will offer at reasonab Prices, and warrant them to be as represented.

Culnear Brothers, No. 136 Canal st.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c., Office No. 714 Brondway, open daily (Sanday excepted) from 9 antil 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Ashma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consulted free. BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYE-WIGS and TOUPEES.

-This celebrated establishment is No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous HAIR BYE. BATCHELON'S Wiss and TOUPIES have improvements over all others, excelling in health of arrangement of propaling to this house. The largest stock of Wigs in the world.

Barchelon's, No. 25: Broadway. ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS, -Manufactured by

Dr. S. B. Smith, No. 77 Canalett, New York, Battery an Foot Bath, with full instructions, \$43. It can be used for Body Bath or Foot-Bath. A Femule in attendance for Ladies. Fo

HOLIDAY GIFTS.-PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUN-PTS.

Je to every writer.
S. G. STEARNS, Agent,
No. 271 Broadway.
Cor. Chambers at.

CARPETINGS, &C.

CARPETINOS, &C.

PETERSON & HUMPHRUY,
NO. 378 Broadway,
Are now closing their entire stock at the following low prices:
Rich Velver Carpets, 14; per yard,
Rich Butsaila, 3; bar yard;
Rich Butsaila, 3; bar yard;
Rich THERE-PLA, 3; per yard;
Also, a large assortment of
CURTAIN GOODS,

of every description, equally low.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES tan's preciminent above all competition. A suite of elegar wivate apartments for applying his famious DVK the greates tandard article of its kind throughout the world. His ne-tale of Wicks and Tourens are perfection itself. Wholesai style of Wics and Tourses are perfection if and retail at Cristanono's, No. 6 Actor House

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, -Our liberal and lessure by handreds. The Avery Wilson, Grover r. Hunt, Durcas and other interior Machines, are combined to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bially to be exchanged at our New York office personal as great one. Arrly at our New York office personal letter.

1. M. SINGER & Co., No. 323 Broadway.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, prepared from selections

TRIAL AND, ACQUITTAL OF JABEZ KINGDOM .- The TRIAL AND, ACQUITTAL OF JARKE ARMONDE. At trial of Jakez Kingdon, formerly Ticket Agent for the Came and Amboy Restrand Company, who was indicted last Fall a cherge of retaining a check of shout \$1,000 after from our the hodes of the limiting ton Railroad shaugh later from our took place at the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Burlingt County on Thursday and Judge Potts presiding. It was shown or evidence that on the day of the accident, as the areast of the Railroad Company, he openly took charge of the effects table to the charge of the effects the charge of the effects to the charge of the effects the charge of the c in evidence that on the may it has a reference that on the effects taken from the bodies, and delivered them to the claimsorts in all instances where the bodies were identified. The Jury, after a short absence, returned a verifiet of Not Godby, and the defendant was accordingly honorably acquitted.

New-Work Daily Tribune

MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1855.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-marrow hoom, or order to secure their insertion in this week's same.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

House, Dec. 29,-There were eight ballots for Speaker to-day, but no debute of consequence,

The trial of Matsell on charge of being a foreigner commenced on Saturday. Messrs, Noves and Stoughton appeared for the Briggs Committee, and Branch was in full feather. The charge is made by Mr. Stuyvesant. Three witnesses were examined, whose affidavits have already been pub-

The approbation by the Queen of England of the New-Brunswick Prohibitory Liquor-Law has been made public. The law goes into effect on the 1st of January.

The commencement of the trial of the parties indicted for manslaughter in the late Camden and Amboy Railroad murders is fully reported in our paper this morning.

With the mass of news we had to print on Saturday last, there was no room for the statement which we publish to-day of the proceedings in a matter in which we and the public at large take a deep interest-the subject of the much talked-of and long prayed-for Central Park. The Commissioners have commpleted their report, and from the fact that less than one-twelfth in value of the persons interested make any objection to it, we judge have done their duty faithfully. It was to have come up for confirmation, in regular course, on the 21st inst., before Judge Mitchell, but for some reason the Judge was not able to attend it; nor could any of his brethren be found to take his place. The stream of justice did not flow at all on that day in the Supreme Court in New-York City. On the Monday following Judge Roosevelt was assigned to hear it, and if he had been allowed to go on, would no doubt have adjudicated the case with his usual fairness and ability; but unfortunately the grave objections started by the learned counsel for the city have deprived us of the services of the learned Justice, for we take it for granted that under the circumstances, both delicacy and a sense of propriety will oblige him to yield his place to another Judge. Indeed, it seems to us that it is manifestly the safer course in a matter of such high moment to bring the case before some Judge from the rural districts-one in no way connected, either personally or through his friends or relatives, with property in the city. For the good of the whole community, we desire to see the measure carried through; and that promptly. There are thousands of our overworked population who sympathize with us, and who will gladly pay their share of the \$150,000 of additional annual taxation which the land will cost, and the further amount that will be required to make it available for Park purposes.

We call upon the powers that be to grant us the tardy boon. The niggardliness and false economy of their predecessors took away the splendid " Parade" which the foresight of De Witt Clinton, Simeon De Witt, and Joln Rutherford, the Commissioners who laid out the city, established as far back as 1813, and which still mocks us on the old maps of the city. Let them see to it that they do not commit a similar error.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We have private assurances from a source which we deem worthy of confidence, which lead us to the belief that the President's Message will be delivered to Congress in season to be sent out to Europe, at least in substance, by the America. which sails from Boston on Wednesday. Should the election of a Speaker not be consummated to-day there is good reason to expect that the House will either 'prolong its sitting through the night till to-morrow, or that it will meet to-morrow, notwithstanding the ordinary observance of that day as a holiday. If the Speaker is chosen to-day, which we have not much doubt will be accomplished, the Message will be at once delivered, so that we shall be able to print it te-merrow merning. But if there is no choice of a Speaker there will, under the circumstances, be no cause for surprise if the President should resort to the unusual course of sending in his Message to-morrow without waiting for the organization of the House. Precisely what reasons there may be in the minds of Mr. Pierce and his Cabinet for thus anticipating the regular order of events, we of course do not pretend to be informed; but we repeat that, Speaker or no Speaker, our readers need not be alarmed at receiving the Message in an EXTRA TRIBUNE on Tuesday night or Wednesday morning, if they do not receive it before. We repeat that, why this is possible we cannot attempt to state; but we must say, however, that we can conceive that one of Mr. Pierce's Messages should be very hard to keep in a state of tolerable preservation for any considerable length of time; and we dare say the public will hold him excusable for trying to get it out of his house as soon as possible, even if more regard is paid to haste than to the common rules of decorum in the pro-

THE PERIL OF FREEDOM. The Free-State men of Kapsas have just parrowly escaped a general devastation and massacre. Had they been found without arms by the Border Ruffians who recently swarmed over from Mis souri, under a call from Gov. Shannon, and, with ordnance and munitions stolen from the United States Arsenal on that frontier, threatened Lawrence with destruction, nothing could have saved that citadel of Freedom from being "crushed out" by its implacable enemies. The Free-State journals would thus have been annihilated; the Free-State Constitution recently framed at Topeka would have been trampled under foot. The abourinable falsehoods sent forth in justification of the murder of Dow by Coleman, with the kindred murders committed by Pro-Slavery bullies on other occasions, would have been woven into the current belief of a majority of our People; and Kansas. overrun by the Ruffians, would have become the

dumb and impotent prey of her invaders.

grant Aid Societies, whereby Lawrence was founded and built up on the basis of avowed and systematic hostility to the Nebraska bill and its Pre-Slavery purposes. Had there been no Emigrant Aid Societies, there would have been no Lawrence-no aggregation of Free-State people in Kansas large enough to make a stand against Atchison and Stringfellow's regiments of Border Ruffians. These would have overrun a dozen smaller towns, plundering, devastating and si-lencing; and thus the spirit and the unity of the Free-State men would have been broken. But for the concerted, organized emigration and settlement secured by the Emigrant Aid Societies, this would have been the finishing blow of the Free-State cause. When Gov. Seymour comes again to Tammany Hall to arraign and denounce the operations of these Societies, let not these facts be forgoiten.

So of Sharp's Rifles. Our friends in Kansas became aware last Summer that they could no longer hope to enjoy the rights of Freemen unless they should be in a condition to defend them. But they had few or no arms, nor could the pioneers of a newly-opened Territory be expected to arm themselves. Four-fifths of them have too little ready means for the purchase of the axes, plows, and other implements they urgently need. In this dilemma, they made a confidential appeal to known friends of the Free-State cause at the East, and their appeal was partially responded to. A very few men met it generously; others gave a little; a far larger number conjured up all manner of bugaboos to parry it. Rebellion-civil war-disunion-wholesale carnage-such were a few of the gorgons which men of means, who should have contributed generously to purchase those rifles, summoned to the protection of their pocket-books. And now we see that those rifles-though miserably inadequate in number to the greatness of the emergency, the importance of the stake-have saved Lawrence from destruction, have prevented carnage, have dissipated the black cloud of civit convulsion, and proudly upheld the Free-State cause. Let us hope that the lesson will not be lost, and that another such appeal-should one at any time become necessary-will be met in a less

timid and niggardly spirit. For two weeks the storm of war hung heavily over Lawrence and Kansas; and during that time a House of Representatives, elected expressly to undo the great wrong involved in the Nebraska bill, by once more shutting Slavery out of Kansas and her twin sister, was sitting at Washington. Sitting, but not acting, nor yet in condition to act in any emergency-sitting, not to devise and promptly initiate the means of shielding Kansas from her fearful peril, but absorbed in mean intrigues to defeat the choice of a decided majority of the Anti-Nebraska phalanx and substitute some one more acceptable to the guerillas and cowboys infesting its rear. Shall not these things be re-

POSITION OF KANSAS.

We give to-day an elaborate letter of our special correspondent in Kansas which contains, beside some interesting snatches of narrative, several important suggestions upon the prospects of Kansas as a Free State, and the necessity of strenuous exertions on the part of the friends of Freedom throughout the North, to prevent the seed already planted there and happily growing from being tramoled under foot before it has time to ripen.

We add a narrative of the murder of Dow and of the rescue of Branson, by one who took part in it, who signs his name to it, and owns his readiness to meet his share of the responsibility, and also a speech of Atchison's to the Border Ruffians, while endeavoring to muster them for the invasion, which offers a curious contrast to the speeches of the same individual, while endeavoring to disband them for the benefit of the Democratic party. Next follows a letter published in The Missouri Republican, the St. Louis organ of the Border Ruffians, showing the face which the ruffians themselves attempt to put upon their retreat from Kansas, and which is well exposed and served up in some remarks of The St. Louis Democrat of the next day, which we have appended to Lastly, we add some long extracts from another leading article of The St. Louis Democrat, in which that able journal reviews the whole case with a view to ascertain what measure of blame

or praise is due to either party. This article is of especial importance, and we beg to call the particular attention of our readers to it. They must be careful not to fall into the grievous error of confounding the people of Missouri, or even the slaveholders of Missouri, with the Border Ruffians. Whatever countenance and support these Border Ruffians may have received from the legislatures of Virginia, Georgia, and other Southern States, and whatever aid and comfort may have been extended to them by the press in those and other Southern States, it is but an act of justice to the State of Missouri and the respectable part of her inhabitants to have it understood that in the State of Missouri the Border Ruffians have no aiders nor abetiers except those that belong to the Atchisen gang. It is but justice also to The St. Louis Democrat itself to state that, from the beginning to the end of the Kansas invasion, that paper has done its best to expose the false hoods spread abroad by the Atchison party as a color for their wicked and murderous acts and intentions-falsehoods to which several of our New-York papers have done their best to give currency; in which, however, fortunately, they did but little mischief, since the very fact of their anxiety to obtain credit for any statement at once throws a cer-

tain cloud of suspicion upon it. It will be seen that The St. Louis Democrat, which, from its position, certainly has a good opportunity of knowing, entertains not a whit better epinion of the Border Ruffians than we do. It will be seen that neither we nor our correspondent have trought one single charge against those Ruffians which The Democrat does not fully indorse. The Democrat goes the full extent of maintaining that the Border Ruffians entered Kansas with the intent of burning and plundering Lawrence, and of expelling the Free-State settlers; that they meant blood and murder, and that even women and children were not safe against their ferocious designs; that nothing saved Lawrence from all the horrors of a town taken by storm except the courage and prudence of the inhabitants, and the Sharp's rifles which The Journal of Commerce thinks it was such an entrage to furnish them with.

In all these particulars The Democrat agrees fully with THE TRIBUNE, and expresses itself in language quite as emphatic. Nor does that paper by any means stand alone in this view of the case. It has been taken, not quite so emphatically, but with no less distinctness, by The St. Louis Intelligencer. The only leading paper at St. Louis which gives the benefit of its support to the Border Ruffians is The Republican, which, we are sorry to say, is an old first, by the operations of the much abused Ein- measure by eastern merebants resident at St. Louis. speculators will look over the ground for them. cised; if it has not, then we need to know by what "mistaken" but deceived. "Nassan" knew the Deceived. Whig paper, built up and still sustained in a great

article thus speaks:

"Week after week, and day after day, since the assage of the Knusas-Nebraska bill, has The Republi-Week the Kausas-Nebras-Ka bill, has The Republicate taken every opportunity to insult and defame to the Last, merely because of their nativity, who seek, under the very provisions of that bill, a settlement in Kausas. And this, notwithstanding the fact that it has resen to its present position of bloaded arrogance and evaggering insolence, by the liberal and unstinted patronage it has received from the fail purses and free hands of Eastern men in Main street and essurbers, who, by a change of location to Kausas, would at any time entitle themselves to be revited and calumniated as proposely as those who are the and columniated as professely as those who are the actual recipionts of its abuse.

"It has been the great ambition of The Republican of some time root to be the

for some time past to be the mere reflex and ecla of Atchison and his crow. Gentlemen of our city, bred amid Southern institutions and in every respect South-ern men, have not thought it necessary to prove their succepty and fidelity to the South, by an annitigated succrity and fidelity to the South, by an animugated abuse of everything Northern and Eastern; but the cilic of The Republicon, who in 1835 was a brawling Abolitonist and the writer of incendincy articles on the subject of Slavery, cannot afford such magnan-imity, justice and nechration. He must foam at the mouth and grash his teeth with insane fury, bespatter every opponent with his venous, or his good faith ing every opposent with his venture of the prestioned. This is the usual course of political renegades and triumers, and The Republican has by no means furnished an ex-

It is worthy of notice that while every one of the outrages charged upon the Free-State men as excuses for the invasion of Kansas have been proved to be false, only a single one of the multiplied outrages charged upon the Berder Ruffians has failed to be fully sustained. The charge against them, first published in a Cleveland paper, of having stepped the publication of a Free-Soil paper at Kansas City by assaulting the editor, partially cutting his throat and ripping up his cheeks from month to ear, pross to have been wholly unfounded. The Republican pronounced it false when first circulated, but added it was a pity it-wasn't true.

But while fully acquitting the great body of the decent people of Missouri of any active participation in, or secret favor for the Border Ruffians, this also is to be observed: that these decent people, majority though they be, are completely cowed down by the Border Ruffians, who rule Missouri with the same reign of terror which they have attempted to establish in Kansas. The decent people of Missouri being thus unable to protect themselves, and much less their neighbors, against the infamous rabble congregated on their western frontier, it bebooves the people of the Northern States to take care that this tree of liberty, planted with such energy and courage, and watered as it has been with blood, shall not fall, before it has a chance to root itself, by the tomahawks and bowie-knives of the Berder Ruffians.

THE PRICES OF FOOD. We recently published a sensible and forcible letter from Mr. Wm. Renick, a leading stockgrower of Pickaway County, Ohio, on the subject of the ruling prices of Beef Cattle in this market. and their relation to other current prices. Mr. Renick insists, with apparent justice, that Beef at present prices is no higher than other staple articles of food-that it cannot be produced with profit in his section at lower prices-and that, even at current rates, the production is diminishing. We assume all this to be true, and proceed to state some more truth which seems essential to a clear understanding of the whole subject. But let us first set forth more fully the points on which we presume there can be no room for controversy -at least between us and Mr. Renick :

I. Every stock-grower is entitled, as the world goes, to the very highest price which any one can without deception be induced to pay for his product: and he has a perfect legal right to demand twenty-five cents per pound for his fat beef, and refuse to sell it for less. Whether that would or would not be a wise determination, is his own affair altogether.

Ii. All the resolves of butchers not to pay more than a certain price, aided by newspaper diatribes against the cupidity of growers, drovers, or speculators, will not reduce the price of beef one-half mill per pound-Demand and Supply, in their reciprocal influences, being the only regulators of

price. III. No farmer can be expected to grow food for Beef Cattle on his land when he can more profitably devote it to some other use; nor will be feed corn to his Cattle when the beef thus produced will bring him less than he could sell the Corn for. Of course, when Corn rises in price, Beef must rise also, or its production by feeding Corn will fall off.

-We believe the foregoing are points on which Mr. Renick would fully agree with us, and they cover nearly the whole ground. Yet there is a corner of it which they do not cover, and we will

now ask his attention to that: There is a limited number of consumers, in this as in every city, to whom the price of a favorite article, within probable limits, is no object-who will buy just as many beefsteaks or roasts at twenty-five cents per pound as at twelve or fifteen. But there is a much larger class of consumers who, especially in times of general high prices, must study economy; and who will have fresh beef twice a week when a good four-pound steak costs but fifty cents, when they must e'en content themselves with one such per week when it costs seventy-five cents, and with none should the price rise to a dollar-substituting for steak some cheaper

The clerk or skilled mechanic, who receives five hundred dollars for his year's labor, and must therefrom pay house-rent and feed and clothe a family of three to ten persons, must now buy fresh beef for his Sunday dinner, and make pork, fish, or some cheaper substance serve for week-days; the day-laborer, whose yearly income is three hundred or less, must use meat sparingly at best, and the dearer sorts not at all. For, though you say that other staples are enhanced in price as well as beef, it is none the less true that a wholesome, hearty dinner for eight or ten persons can by a good housewife be got up of beans, corn-meal, some kind of cheap fish, or a shin-bone for soup, at half the cost of a dinner for the same family composed mainly of fresh beef, potatoes and wheaten bread. Or, in other words, the corn of which Mr. Renick makes a tun of beef would go much further in nourishing and subsisting human beings than the

There is, therefore, no real discrepancy between Mr. Renick's statements and our occasional cautions tostock-growers and cattle-speculators that the price of Beef in this market cannot be permanent maintained above ten cents per pound. This is an opinion only, to which every one will give just such weight as he sees fit. With money absticant, business brisk, labor fully employed, and the prices of property rising, it may be possible to réalize eleven or twelve cents for good beer through a month or two; but in the average of a year, even with war prices prevailing, we think it

As full markets are desirable for city people, we might be impelled to encourage stock-growers to put their corn into beef, in the expectation of getting twelve or fourteen cents per pound for the product, if we did not suppose that the truth is lation-a decision based on broad principles of every man's paramount interest. If, as Mr. Ren- Constitutional Right, and not on minute "points" ich's statement might imply, the production of adroitly raised in arrest of judgment by acute petti. beef is largely and generally diminishing, the price | feggers. Then if the People have not yet clothed may go up to fifteen or even eighteen cents per their Legislative agents with power to interdict pound. We believe, however, that there are more beeves in the country now than there were at the close of any former year; and we trust there will be more next year than there are now; although | lion in the path," now is the time to have it author. it may very well be that the farmers of the Scioto | tatively made known, Valley can use their land to better advantage than in the production of Beef.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.

From the outset of this war, we have not ceased to express our opinion that nothing could be more deceitful, under all the covers it bore, than the British alliance with Louis Napoleon. Indeed, nothing has seemed to us more essentially tragic and worthy of pity than the moral necessity under which England has been placed, of becoming the dupe of that usurper. Recent rumors portend, even already, somewhat of that penalty for sacrificing truth to expediency which must sooner or later come. Even so far as expediency goes, Great Britain will soon learn that nothing can be more inexpedient than trusting in the faith of an organically faithless person. We have no doubt Louis Napoleon -let philosophers and historians write as they will - has used this alliance, as he has used the war, for his own selfish purposes of aggrandizement, and that he will drop the one and discontinue the other the moment it suits this noble end. Louis Napoleon owes his throne chiefly to the moneyed and clerical classes of France. It is not the first time in history that the Jew and the Jesuit have been found siding with tyranny. The Rothschilds and Foulds are said to be dissatisfied with the present state of things, and have even gone so far as to allude to the word "revolution" as the threatening danger, in case the war is not stopped and the people prevented from feeling too strongly the natural effects of famine prices and those other dark shadows that hang around a deranged money market.

If it had not been for the aid of the Stock Exchange, Louis Napoleon would never have come into power. The Jew's croak will, then, not be likely to find his ear closed or inattentive. In truth, his fears, his hesitation, his anxiety for peace may-in part at least-be attributed to this cause. Louis Napoleon has already accomplished a great object. He has not so much vanquished Russia as humiliated England, and taken a deep and permanent vengeance for Waterloo. This object accomplished, he does not care very much about the alliance, and is precisely the man to take credit with the European people for having withdrawn from what may, in many points of view, be called a nonsensical war.

He is not the man to throw away an opportunity. Already we hear he is holding forth on humanity, and the blessings of peace, and such beautiful things. After having acquired some fame by driving Nicholas into war, he may now win another installment of it by forcing Alexander into peace. But in effecting this he runs great risk of breaking this charming alliance with England, unless her people are driven by stomach-compulsion, as Mr. Bright, in his letter in our paper of Thursday, thinks possible, to accept the often refused Four Points. Palmerston, who is both proud and plucky and just as selfish in looking to what promotes his fame, may, however, refuse, and insist on carrying on the war in spite of crash and famine, relying on the popular feeling at his back.

Should this alliance between France and Encland be destroyed, there would at least be one hypocrisy less in this world-a consummation most devoutly to be wished for.

Our new Legislature convenes at Albany to-Senate a majority who sympathise with the Republican movement, and that an organization will be effected on this basis. The Lieutenant-Governor presides ex officio, so that no difficulty as to the choice of a presiding officer can be apprehended. For Clerk, we have seen the names of William Richardson of Albany and S. P. Allen of Rochester suggested-both capable and deserving. How the minor offices may be filled is of little consequence except to the aspirants.

The Assembly is differently constituted. No party elected a majority of its members; but the two sorts of Democrats united have a plurality, and the Speaker will probably be chosen from their ranks. We have seen the names of Benjamin Baily of Putnam and Orville Robinson of Oswego proposed for this post. Lyman Odell of Livingston is nderstood to be the favorite of the Know-Nothings-or perhaps only an aspirant for such favor. He was a Hard until he had "seen Sam." We do not hear that any one elected as a Republican aspires to the Speakership; but there is time enough In our judgment, it should be a general and

standing rule of Legislative bodies that, in case of failure to elect by majority on the first or second ballot, a plurality should suffice to elect on the third. We do not know nor care which party would profit by the adoption of such a rule at Albany to-merrow, but we should gladly see it adopted. It is absurd for a House to remain disorganized for days, and even weeks, merely because no party has an absolute majority of its

The case of The People against Toynbee-involving the constitutionality of the Liquor Prohibition Act of our last Legislature-is set down for argument before the Court of Appeals at Albany on the 11th day of January-John M. Van Cott, esq. for the plaintiff; the Hon. John A. Lott for the de. fendant.

The ability of the counsel and their familiarity with all the questions involved in the case give assurance that it will be thoroughly argued. May we not respectfully express our hope that it may be as thoroughly decided? It will of course be within the power of the Judges to turn it off on some immaterial or subordinate point, leaving the great question of the power of the Legislature to suppress the traffic in Intoxicating Beverages still a matter of Judicial controversy. But this would seem to us an unwarrantable trifling with the most vital public as well as with important private interests. The State either has or has not the right to suppress grogshops: let the People know whether it has or has not, so that our laws may be shaped secordingly. If it has such right, then there must

Of this renegade journal The Democrat in a recent | selves, and make their calculations accordingly. | right and under what color of authority some men have hitherto been inhibited by law from selling sed punished for not obeying the mandate. In short, let us have a decision which will illumine and govern the whole subject of Prohibitory Legis. the chief incitement of vice, outrage, depravity and crime, they may remedy the oversight by constitutional amendment. If there be indeed "

> THE TRIBUNE (late Whig) ALMANAC for 1856 is at leigth issued—much later than we could have wished—but it was impossible to obtain the Election Returns from several States in season to issue it sooner. Among the contents of this year's issue is a History or Kan sas filling twelve close pages, and giving a condensed view of the Area, Climate, Face of the Country, Soil, Timber, Political Origin, Settlements, Elections, Gor. ernment, &c., of the new Territory, up to the 1st inst Every reader of the debates in Congress this Session on the Kansas Question in its various phases should have this synopeis by heart, as it will render clear much that would otherwise be dark and save many hours of perplexity and fruitless questioning. So must reliable information with regard to Kansas cannot be so cheaply obtained elsewhere.

> THE ACTS OF CONGRESS At its last Session-than more important given in full, the others merely in substance-fill fourteen pages of the Almanac. The acts establishing a Court of Claims; creating a Retind List of Naval Officers; remodeling the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States; providing for more efficient discipline in the Navy; amending the Swamp Land, Cheap Postage and Bounty Land Acts and the new Passenger Act, are among those give substantially or literally in full; while all the Approprintion Bills are included among those given in sum pary. We believe these Laws are not elsewhere so cheaply accessible.
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> A view of the War in Europe in 1855; one of the

> Weights and Measures of different countries; a list of the Cabinet, Supreme Court, Senate and House of Representatives, (the two latter classified as well as we could do it a month ago); and Returns by States and Counties of the Elections of 1855, with the usua Almanae matter, complete this little hand-book-which has cost more labor and research than any work of it size ever issued in America. Price \$7 per handred

121 cents a single copy.

. We have not yet been able to fill all the orders on on books for the Almanac, but hope to do so in the course of a fee

"YOUMANS'S SCIENTIFIC BASIS OF PROHIBITION."-We learn that the New-York State Temperance & ciety are now having prepared a cheap edition of this admirable and conclusive treatise, for universal circ culation. It will be furnished at the rate of \$1 for one hundred copies, the Society paying the expense of transportation, by post or express, as the case may be. All orders to be addressed, with the money, to 0. Scovill, Albany, N. Y. We can add that this most striking argument yet made on the scientific aspecta the question, has received the approval of mea like Dr. John W. Warren of Boston, Dr. Francis of this city, and others of similar eminence. It has already been circulated in THE TRIBUNE to the extent of nearly two hundred thousand copies; but we hope it will be even more widely disseminated in its present

THE HOS. DANIEL WELLS,... The following, says The Milwaukee Sentinel, is the letter written by Mr. Wells a few days before the election for Congressman, Wells a few days before the election for Congressma, and which, beyond a doubt, secured his election:

"I am advised by letters from various parts of this District that a report is current that I voted against the Nebraska and Kansas bill, butwas privately for it. I deem it due to myself and to you to say that all such reports are false. I voted as I thought was right, and as I thought was the wish of a majority of my constituents, and my actions in all cases correspond with my

ents, and my actions in all cases correspond with m "The Hon, Ben, C. Eastman of the Western Dis riet of this State and myself voted and acted together it all instances on this bill, and he voted against it in in all instances on this bill, and he voted against it is all its stages; and he was opposed by many in his District in consequence of his decided opposition to it. For doing as Mr. Eastman did, 1 am opposed in this District and accused of favoring the bill.

"Milwaukes. No. 2, 1835. DANIEL WELLS, A."

There is no "pledge" of future action in the above, but without such a direct placing of himself right, as

was equivalent to a pledge, Mr. Wells would not have gone to Washington. Now that he is there, he does just what we said he would do-vote for his party candidates, if the next moment Slavery Kansas without change.

FROM ALBANY.

From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 28, 1856.

Members of the Legislature are arriving and selecting their quarters for the session. Canvassing with regard to organization is going on pretty lively. Mr. Odell of Livingston County, now returned as a Know-Nothing, and who occupied a seat in the House last session from the same District as a Democrat, is here. He has been suggested as a candidate for the Speakership, who could get all the Know-Nothing votes and sufficient of the Democratic to elect him. Mr. Bailey, Democrat, from Putnam County-a Barnburnet member of the House in '46, I believe-is slee here. He has been speken of as being able to cure the Democratic Caucus nomination and to ceive the full vote of the Democratic member Mr. Robinson, Democrat, of Oswego, who has been mentioned as a man who would prove so ceptable to the Republicans, is also here.

There are also any number of candidates here for the House clerkship, deputy clerkships und doorkeepers. These are mostly of the Demeratic stripe, but the three most prominent are Ira P. Barnes of Chenango, W. New-York, and John S. Nafew of Albany. The former was Clerk of the Senate and the latter Clerk of the House in 1854. Mr. Dean was a deputy clerk of the House also in 1854.

The most prominent candidate for the Clerkship of the Senate is William Richardson of this city. His selection appears to be conceded on all hands. I think the Democratic caucus nomination will fall on Mr. Bailey of Putnam for Speaker, and Ira P. Barnes of Chenango for Clerk.

Mr. Feote of Ontario, I think, will be the Republican candidate for Speaker, and Odell of ivingston, the Know-Nothing.

The Governor has determined not to send in his Message on Tuesday, (New-Year's Day,) ere should an organization be effected. It is doubtful under present appearances, whether he will have the opportunity on Wednesday.

OUR CONGRESSMEN.

MORE ABOUT DR. VALK, M. C.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: The defense of Dr. W. W. Valk, M. C., in 102 paper of the 27th inst. has just come to my notice. says that Dr. Valk "always sustained the Kanas Nebraska bill, and opposed the restoration of the 'Missouri Compromise," and that he "refused" answer "letters" before election, &c., I wrote his no letter, but in a conversation with him he freely especially said that if he was elected he would vote in the restoration of the Missouri Prohibition if the question of the Missouri Prohibition if the question of the Missouri Prohibition if the question of the Missouri Prohibition is the question of the Missouri Prohibition in the question of the questio

Mine was an honest search after truth. I was Mine was an honest search after truth. I wan acquainted with any of the candidates, and being formed that the Doctor was Anti-Nebraska, I took trouble to see him. He then expressed himself so cidedly that I voted for him in good faith, and any formed to do the same but find myself not see